

## United States Patent and Trademark Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/821,335	04/09/2004	Paul D. Wightman	58562US005	9992	
32692 75	90 07/17/2006		EXAM	EXAMINER	
	TIVE PROPERTIES CO	DESAI,	DESAI, RITA J		
PO BOX 33427			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ST. PAUL, MN 55133-3427			1625		
			DATE MAILED: 07/17/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/821,335	WIGHTMAN ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Rita J. Desai	1625		
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a. cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 N	1ay 2006.	1		
<del>,</del> ·	action is non-final.			
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under b				
Disposition of Claims	•			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-51</u> is/are pending in the application	ı <b>.</b>			
4a) Of the above claim(s) 10 and 15-51 is/are				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.				
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-9, 11-14</u> is/are rejected.				
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.	•		
Application Papers				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.			
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acc	cepted or b) objected to by the	Examiner.		
Applicant may not request that any objection to the				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Office	e Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	n)-(d) or (f).		
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received.			
2. Certified copies of the priority documen				
<ol><li>Copies of the certified copies of the price</li></ol>		ed in this National Stage		
application from the International Burea				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	t of the certified copies not receiv	ed.		
Attachment(s)	•			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summar			
<ul> <li>2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08</li> </ul>	Paper No(s)/Mail D	Patent Application (PTO-152)		
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	·		

Art Unit: 1625

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-9, 11-14 are under consideration.

Claims 10, 15-51 are withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 1-6 and 11 under 35 USC 112 first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement has been withdrawn.

The claims 1-9 and 11-14 still stand rejected under 35 USC 102(b).

Applicants arguments are not fully convincing. The prior art does disclose the polyethelene macro-molecules formulation. These could be bonded to the reactive groups on the IRM molecules. Could be H bonding too.

Applicants specifications on page 21, lines 19-21 clearly states that the IRM compound can be blended or mixed in. See below.

IRM can be released and function in that manner. That is, for example, the IRM can be simply dissolved or blended into a macromolecular support material (e.g., as in a polymeric coating). Mixtures of the two types can also be used where desirable.

Applicants in their specification have not shown how the bonding takes place on the support. It just states it could be covalently bonded.

Hence the rejection still stands.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 1-9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for some disclosure stating that the complexes are the

Art Unit: 1625

IRM compounds on support, does not reasonably provide enablement for how, with what support and the point of attachment at which the support is formed between the substrate and the compound. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

In re Wands, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

There are many factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is "undue". These factors include 1) the breadth of the claims, 2) the nature of the invention, 3) the state of the prior art, 4) the level of one of ordinary skill, 5) the level of predictability in the art, 6) the amount of direction provided by the inventor, 7) the existence of working examples, and 8) the quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure. In re Wands, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

- 1) The breadth of the claims: The instant claims encompass many complexes. Includes compound with a substrate such as glass, beads, polymers, hydro gels and various other groups as described.
- 2) The nature of the invention: The invention is an IRM complex
- 3) The state of the prior art: There is very little known about the IRM support complexes. The compounds are known and the method of treating using these compounds are also known. Various types of formulations as given in WO03/045391 are also know. However the complexes as described by the specifications with a support is not clearly taught in the prior art.
- 4) The level of one of ordinary skill: The ordinary artisan is highly skilled.
- 5) The level of predictability in the art: Since these types of complexes are not that well known there is very little predictability as to how they are made and used.
- 6) The amount of direction provided by the inventor: The specifications just name the various supports which is a large list of groups.
- 7) The existence of working examples: The instant specification does not have any working examples. There is no description of how any of them are made, attached to the different reactive groups nor the types of bonds that may be formed.

Art Unit: 1625

8) The quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure: Since there are no working examples, the amount of experimentation is very high and burdensome.

Taking the above eight factors into consideration, it is not seen where the instant specification enables the ordinary artisan to make and/or use the instantly claimed invention. The scope of the substrate ranging from glass to any lipid or carbohydrate e.t.c. is so large in scope, and without any examples it is not clear how these complexes are formed nor is the whole structure of the complex clearly defined. Applicants have decribed the compounds in words and the support materials in words, however the complexes

Genetech Inc Vs Nova Nordisk 42 USPQ 2d 1001.

"A patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for search but compensation for its successful conclusion and patent protection is granted in return for an enabling disclosure of an invention, not for vague intimations of general ideas that may or may not be workable."

## Conclusion

None of the claims are allowable.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rita J. Desai whose telephone number is 571-272-0684.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, flex time..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas McKenzie can be reached on 571-272-0670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1625

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Rita J. Desai Primary Examiner Art Unit 1625

Desat 06

R.D. July 12, 2006